

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY MAY 26, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 12

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 1, Courtland Street, Massillon, Ohio. He has been engaged for many years over Ralph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. John Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. COERAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Corlett & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bonbonniere, Plates, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General iron structures.

JEWELERS.

C. P. VON KAMEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B C E

We're Doing the Greatest Wash Goods Business

in the store's history—results brought and to be still greatly increased by a way that counts—with choice goods for less prices—with actual evidence that it pays to buy here.

Re-assortments and late new things added—stocks now extended to a point surpassing any yet shown.

Choice American Dimities, 6¢ to 12¢.

Finest Imported Dimities, 20 and 25c.

Handsome American and French Organdies—beautiful printings, 15, 20, 25c

Finest French Organdies—Raye and Carreaux, 30, 35c—handsomest styles produced in these sheer dainty fabrics.

Fine Madras and Novelties, 12¢, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c, including latest importations of Anderson's choicest effects.

Imported Linen Lawns, 20 and 25c.

Nobby Golf Cheviottes, 12¢—splendid for shirr waists.

Large assortments of Piques, Swisses and exquisite Novelties. Price range of new wash goods, 4¢ to \$1.25

Good, useful and pretty wash goods, 6¢ and 8¢

Send for samples—as many kinds as you want—as many colorings—you can't exhaust the assortments, let your preference be what it may—and let the styles and qualities for the prices show where the most interesting wash goods business in the country is being done—a business of concern to your pocketbook.

BOOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

We are now occupying our New Store at the corner of Penn Avenue and Fifth Street, and are just as proud of it as you will be when you come to visit us.

The building is the personification of all that is comfortable and elegant, and for the expeditious transaction of large volumes of business is a model building in every respect. Mechanically and artistically, it is perfect.

On the day we opened we also invited the public to inspect the most complete stocks of merchandise that any new store ever set before the people on a similar occasion.

If you have not been here yet kindly consider this an invitation to come at your earliest convenience. The freedom of the store is yours.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TO THE QUEEN.

Birthday Message Sent by the Presbyterian Assembly.

A REPLY WAS RECEIVED.

Rev. Dr. McCook Left to Rejoin His Regiment.

FIRST PRESENTED A REPORT.

He Was Heard on the Work and Claims of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

Report of the Board of Home Missions.

Made by Rev. Dr. John Dixon—Handsome Gift to the Work Announced.

Fraternal Telegram from the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly Head — A

Decision Made to Take No Action on an

Overture Aimed to Limit the Term of Office of Rev. Dr. Roberts, Stated Clerk—College Board Report.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25.—Rev.

Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia, before leaving to rejoin his regiment, the Pennsylvania Second, at Morris-

town, Del., was given an opportunity

yesterday to present the work and claims of the Presbyterian Historical Society to the Presbyterians general assembly. Elder John E. Parsons of New York offered a resolution directing a cablegram to be sent to Queen Victoria congratulating her upon her 70th birthday. The message was sent and a reply received. The regular order of the day was the report of the board of home missions, presented by Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton, chairman of the standing committee.

The report began with an extended review of the work in the whole field, saying in conclusion that "in spite of circumstances the financial year has been a good one. The year opened with a cash debt of \$147,276 and closed with a debt of \$167,839, an increase of \$20,562. Its size is accounted for by the change from quarterly to monthly payments of salaries to the missionaries in the field. Contributions amounted to \$698,940, a decrease of \$93,464 from last year, when special efforts were made. Operating expenses were cut down by \$7,515 and administration costs \$30,578. For mission work \$421,748 were given, and for Sunday school work \$277,192. The total expenditures amounted to \$722,965, of which \$440,200 were for missions and \$225,866 for Sunday schools. Under the board are 1,393 missionaries, 84,682 church members, 2,018 Sunday schools with 123,622 pupils. Of the 1,632 churches under the care of the board ten became self-supporting during the year. The net deficit on account of the operation of the Presbyterian building in New York, of which the board is half owner, amounts to date to \$24,485, but this amount is covered by a special loan, so that it is no burden upon the work of the board. It is estimated that if the whole of the building were rented the board would receive a net income from it of \$3,786, besides free rental for the administration of the board.

Dr. Dickson and Charles L. Thompson, recently elected secretary of the board, addressed the assembly on the board's work.

During the session a telegram was re-

ceived from the church at Clinton, N. J., announcing a gift of \$20,000 toward the board's debt, and another gift of \$5,000 from a commissioner was an-

nounced by Dr. Thompson. For next year the board desires \$876,000 to pay the debt and prosecute its work.

A fraternal telegram from the Cum-

berland Presbyterian church assembly was read.

A memorial from the presbytery of

New York, relating to the resignation of Dr. Briggs from the presbytery, was

reported to the committee on bills and

overtures. The assembly decided to

take no action on an overture aimed to

limit the term of office of Rev. Dr.

Roberts, stated clerk of the assembly.

It was ordered that letters of dismiss-

al or reception should not be given or

taken from members going to or coming

from Christian Science churches, they

not being recognized as an evangelical

denomination.

The report on the work of the board of aid for colleges and academies was made. Upon this subject Dr. George D. Burroughs, president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., reported and addressed the assembly.

The board of aid for colleges and

academies in its annual report said the

board supposed, Tuesday July 6, 1897,

it had a large amount in cash and secu-

rities. The next day it learned that

\$45,12 constituted its entire assets,

the treasurer, Charles M. Charnley, hav-

ing embezzled the remaining \$61,239.06.

The case was placed in the hands of the

surety company which was on Mr

Charnley's bond and they took him

into custody, but he escaped. Every

effort has been made to trace and arrest

him, but not a clue has yet been dis-

covered. An honored friend loaned

\$10,000 for immediate necessities and

members of the board and synods made

prompt and generous contributions for

subscription, and the board was able to

close the year without a deficit and

without using any of the ordinary in-

come of the board for the purpose, to

replace nearly all the embezzled funds

except a small remainder for which it

held good pledges. The year on the

whole had been the most prosperous in

the board's history. The expenses

have been reduced 20 per cent. The

number of students was 2,738, a gain of

16. The receipts were \$145,246, and the

expenses \$102,461. The cash on hand

amounts to \$43,785.

It was recommended that \$150,000 be

contributed for the use of this board

during the ensuing year. Dr. Edward S. Ray of Chicago, secretary of the

board, made a plea on behalf of the so-

called small colleges. After a brief dis-

cussion, commendatory resolutions were

passed and the discussion of missionary

periodicals was resumed. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia made a plea for the retention of the present periodical, The Church at Home and Abroad. Secretary Craven of the board of publication favored the consolidation of the church's periodicals and would urge an objection to the removal of the office of publication from Philadelphia to New York, if proper reasons were stated therefor, but he resented the omission of such reasons as a direct reflection on his board. To the plan of an independent control of the proposed new periodicals by a single editor he objected. The matter went over until

The Fleet Penned In.

NO FIGHT KNOWN

Navy Department Denies Rumor of Destruction of Spanish Fleet.

PROBABLY AT SANTIAGO.

Secretary Long Thinks the Spaniards Are Still There.

MANGROVE WAS NOT CAPTURED.

The Secretary Has Heard From Her Commander Since the Day of Her Reported Capture by the Spanish—Mr. Long Paid a Handsome Compliment to the War Board—It Acts Merely in an Advisory Way and at No Time Has Assumed Executive Functions—Great Activity in Spanish Shipyards—A Hint Alleging That Cervera Is Expected Back in Cadiz—Battleship Oregon Declared Safe—More Cables Cut.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The navy department announced in the most positive manner that there had not been received any information to warrant the report of any sort of engagement in the Windward passage. There was a rumor yesterday that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed by the combined forces of Sampson and Schley.

This did not specifically cover the waters of the West Indies, but in view of the fact that the department has almost pledged itself to let the public know of anything in the nature of a general engagement, possibly the bulletin announcement is sufficient to cover the case.

In response to an inquiry as to where the Spanish fleet was located, Mr.

Long replied that his belief was that it was still at Santiago de Cuba. Concerning the reported capture of the Mangrove and the loss of other ships, the secretary dismissed these stories as purely conjectural and not supported by facts. Word had come from the commander of the Mangrove since the time of the alleged capture, showing that the ship could not have been in the hands of the Spanish.

Mr. Long paid a handsome tribute to the war board and stated that there was no purpose whatever of changing the present system whereby this board cooperates with him in giving every possible assistance and advice, mainly in the way of information, to the admirals in command. The office of the war board, the secretary pointed out, was not to fight battles, that was exclusively the province of the squadron commanders. The board acted merely in an advisory way, and at no time had assumed executive functions.

The Spaniards appear to be making ready for something more than a defensive campaign at home, or at least they are trying to create an impression by other means than news bulletins that issue almost daily from Madrid. The navy department now has through its own reliable sources reports of the greatest activity in the Spanish navy yards and of the preparation for sea and for a long voyage of two of the torpedo boat destroyers. It is given out that they are to join Cervera immediately when his squadron enters Cadiz harbor. Possibly this statement is made with a deliberate purpose of misleading American sailors into the belief that Cervera has taken his way homeward.

Inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Oregon brought a reply to the effect that the battleship was safe. Nothing could be learned of her location. It is probable that the telegrams said to have emanated from the vessel really were filed at Key West, but were brought to that port on some dispatch boat from the Oregon, which is co-operating with our fleets.

The cutting of the cables at Santiago and at San Juan de Puerto Rico by United States ships was a military move of the first importance. Blanco has yet one link left of communication with the outer world, but the Spanish commander at San Juan now finds himself totally in the dark as to conditions in Spain or in Cuba, while the value of that port as a place of refuge for the Spanish flying squadron is materially diminished. It is safe to say that the remaining cable to Santiago will be cut soon like the others, so that if Cervera is misguided enough to have entered Santiago harbor he will be completely out of touch with his home government on the one hand and equally unable to communicate with Blanco at the other end of the island.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 25.—A local newspaper, The Matin, says that Rear Admiral Osborne of the British navy, who left for New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Curacao a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept a battle unless with an equal number of ships and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers. Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

Vessel With Coal Detained.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Fearing that her cargo of coal might fall into the hands of Spanish warships in Cuban waters, or that the coal is intended for a Spanish port, the collector of the port of this city detained the German steamer Aurora, pending instructions from Washington. The coal is consigned to the Mexican railroad to be delivered at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Pallbearers For Gladstone.

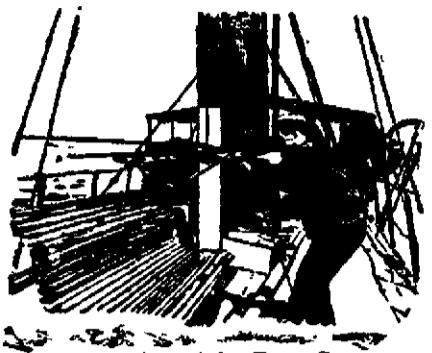
LONDON, May 25.—The pallbearers at the funeral of Mr. Gladstone will be the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Rose

NOTES AND COMMENT.

SEA FIGHTS REVOLUTIONIZED BY MODERN APPLIANCES.

Science and Courage the Factors To-day—A Shot That Will Live in History—Spanish Armament Was Weak—Spain's Financial Straits.

One reason why the Spanish cannot expect to succeed against the United States is on account of the primitive character of many of their arms. While they have a few modern guns, they still



A Spanish Bow-Gun.

have many that are regarded as almost worthless. Here is a picture of a Spanish sailor on one of their boats using an ancient bow-gun which cannot be compared with a modern rifle.

So largely has the course of operations in a sea fight of any kind, whether between ships, land batteries, or ships exclusively, been revolutionized by steel clad ships, dynamite guns and others of the latest breech-loading patterns, that more than one nation has looked upon its opportunity for victory, if it were called upon to fight, as greatly improved under the new order of things, in which it was everywhere recognized that the old tactics would not be available for use on either side. Hand to hand struggles upon the deck and other phases of ancient warfare that continued well forward into the nineteenth century are now practically obsolete.

Science and courage are the factors in the naval fight of to-day, and science may be frankly accorded the first place, because without it the greatest courage may fail, the most desperate valor prove of no account. When the first meagre accounts of the battle of Manila were received it was thought that the Spaniards were so demoralized and unversed by the surprise given them by the appearance of the Americans that their resistance had been of a nominal, faint-hearted and inconsequential character. If this were true it would detract from the glory of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory, though not from the splendor and the magnitude of its results. Now that the facts are at hand and the complete accounts rendered, we must give the enemy their due, so far as courage is concerned. They fought bravely, but not effectively. Their gunnery was poor, and they had neither method nor facility in their work. Yet one of their ships went down with colors flying, the men working hard for possible vengeance, if not with any hope of ultimate victory, till they sank beneath the waves.

The Spanish armament seems to have been very weak, for every shot of the Americans seemed to tell. In short, it seems to be established by the conduct and results of the fight that the Spaniards had miscalculated their strength in every direction. True, it is said, that a report was sent to Madrid two months ago in which the Spanish commander drew a very unfavorable comparison between his own fleet and that of the Americans, but it is also true that the Spaniards depended upon their forts to supply one deficiency, and not until the moment of battle did they realize that these forts had both miserable guns and poor gunners. A scientific scrutiny of ships and forts would long ago have revealed to the Spaniards their points of weakness, but the ability to make it was not theirs. The Spaniards are rhetoricians but not scientists. Hence they failed to find defects in their land and sea defenses, and leave it for shots of their opponents to reveal them. It is said that they have no range finders for their guns, and if they had them it seems very unlikely that those who would be called upon to handle them would know how to use them.

Hence it may be stated without fear of contradiction that want of science and not want of bravery caused the Spanish fleet to fall an easy victim, while on our side, in everything from tactics in maneuvering the ships to the marksmanship of those who handled the guns, everything was so scientifically performed as to have excited the admiration of the naval officers of England, Germany and other European countries. It was a great victory, but it was essentially a victory of the cultured minds and trained hands over the showy qualities in officers and ignorance of men that distinguished the Spanish navy, and for which courage alone atoned.

There was among Europeans a disposition before the battle to assign the American navy and that of Spain the same rank. America, it was said, would win in the long run, but she would probably lose a good deal. She could withstand losses better than Spain. That was to be the secret of our victory. Some of our people high in public station were indiscerning not to say unpatriotic enough to take a similar view. We believe it was Senator Hale, who, speaking of the Maine disaster when it became evident it had been precipitated by Spain, still opposing war, said in substance, "Wherefore plunge into hostilities and lose thereby twenty Janes and their rews?" Why indeed? Why assume for a moment that we were on the road to such losses? Rear Admiral Dewey has demonstrated that for us, to sustain such losses circumstances, men included, must be reversed. The demonstration is made to Europe and to the world that our navy, vessel for vessel and crew for crew, is the equal, if not the superior, of any afloat.

And it is a lesson needed at this time when in France and elsewhere, there has been so much unofficial, but none the less influential, talk of interference in our affairs.

The action of the President and of Congress in promoting Dewey from Commodore to Rear Admiral, shows that if there are republics that are ungrateful this is not one of them. It

honors him, but not more than he deserves for carrying forward his attack in such a masterly manner that no American was killed, while the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was such as in comparison to pass as phenomenal.

In the time of wooden ships and their clumsy cannon, America, though it never had numerically speaking, a navy equal to Britain's, was counted one of the great sea powers of the world. Besides humbling the Spanish, Admiral Dewey's victory has contributed largely to regain for the United States that prestige. As such it will go thundering down the tides of time.

The financial straits of the Spanish government have been somewhat mitigated by the aid of the Bank of Spain. It is an interesting question how much longer this assistance will be effectual. Since 1874 the Bank of Spain has had the exclusive right to issue bank notes. Of course, it does not obtain this privilege for nothing, but in return for substantial assistance to the government. Formerly the amount of notes which it was allowed to issue was limited to \$150,000,000. Some years ago the limit was raised to \$300,000,000. However, even this privilege was restrained by the requirement that the bank should hold a metallic reserve of one-third the circulation, one-half of the reserve to be in gold. So even yet the limit of \$300,000,000 has not been reached, though the circulation has steadily increased.

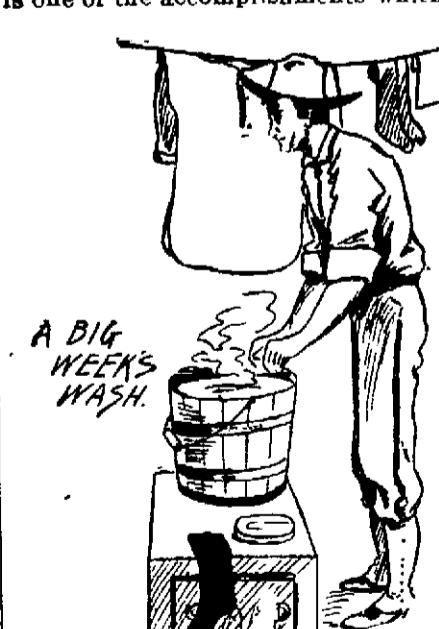
The average circulation of the bank in 1874 was thirteen million dollars in round numbers. In 1894 it was \$150,000,000; in 1895, \$186,000,000; last month, \$255,000,000. The increase from April, 1897, to April, 1898 was nearly \$70,000,000.

Of course, this great increase in circulation was likely to cause the notes to depreciate. Under normal conditions it would cause a run on the bank. But when notes are presented for redemption the bank tenders silver. The notes have depreciated to half their face value, as compared with gold, but they are still worth more than the metallic value of the silver at present market prices. Silver coin cannot be exported, except at its bullion value, which involves a loss that keeps it at home. Thus far the present notes, while nominally redemable in coin, are practically irredeemable. The depreciation, however, is progressive, and the time may soon come when they will be worth less than the bullion value of silver. The issue is rapidly increasing and when the limit is reached there will doubtless be an attempt to increase it, and perhaps to change the law as to the reserve.

The Spaniards in the Philippines have been led, by the absurd proclamation of their governor-general, to expect murder and rapine and all manner of cruelty at the hands of the "Yankee pigs." A correspondent tells the result: "When we landed, a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel, and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospital." The request was unnecessary. There are no Weylers in the American army or navy. We do not know how to make warfare by the cold-blooded slaughter of unarmed men, women, and children, or by killing pacifists and wounded soldiers. That is not the American way, that is the Spanish method, soon to become only an odious memory.

Captain Mahan, who is one of the most competent living judges of naval affairs, is quoted as saying that Dewey's victory will go down into history as the greatest naval victory on record. If the battle seems too one-sided for that, the Captain is clearly correct when he says: "It has demonstrated the great value of our guns. It has fully proved the excellent judgment displayed by naval constructors in putting into service the armored vessels, which have fully shown their utility in battle. The result of this engagement plainly indicates that a cool-headed commander, who gets into the fight first and proceeds to business, has the best of the battle from the start." Commodore Dewey was backed by well-trained and brave crews, which must not be lost sight of, and who should come in for their full share of the honors."

One of the hardest things for the raw recruit to become accustomed to is the task of doing his own washing. Whatever else he has learned at home, this is one of the accomplishments which he



A Big Week's Wash.
has missed. But there are generally no laundries in camp, and the washing must be done by some one. Our artist has caught a new recruit enjoying his first experience with the wash tub.

Tomb of Osiris.

Aren't you glad that the tomb of Osiris has been discovered? This god has been buried only 10,000 years but his head is pronounced to be in a wonderful state of preservation. Of course, it was a big head, to start with.

Menes and Osiris have been worshipped for centuries, but they might have gone on being myths but for the excavation craze that now besets modern man. With such a find as these royal tombs proving to the archaeologists beyond doubt that there is a history antedating Egypt's ancient empire, the desire to dig up all creation will be in a flame. Why stop at anything now? The buried secrets of the world must tremble before the encroaching pick. All Egypt is to be sifted through a sieve.

THE VEGETABLE GROWER

It is Not Advisable to Sow to Any Great Extent Until the Weather is Settled.

Though classed among our harder spring vegetables it is never advisable to sow to any great extent until the weather becomes settled and warm. In the first place, should a spell of wet weather occur, the seeds are apt to rot in the ground, in which there is as yet little natural warmth; and in the second place, if they should pull through the germinating stage, there is danger of them getting nipped by frost. A few degrees won't kill them, but it gives them such a set back, that others sown a week or more later, would in all probability come in sooner. The best plan is to make small sowings at short intervals. These sowings may commence any time early in April, Egyptian turnip, or Eclipse varieties being most suitable.

A few lines of Swiss Chard (or spinach beet), may be sown with the main crop, and will be found to be a useful stand-by through the summer months, should a hitch occur in any of the other crops, or even for variety, which, with all the vegetables at our disposal, it is sometimes hard to maintain where several vegetables are wanted every day, and we don't want to be all the time running on the same old kinds day after day.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Plants that have been previously well hardened off, may be set out now. There will be little danger of the former suffering, but the latter will require slight protection, especially during frosty nights.

Hand glasses or flower pots placed over them at night and removed in the morning, should be sufficient to avert danger, the time of removal being regulated by the temperature and nature of the weather; and to avoid treading on the soil as far as possible, a position along a border or other place of easy access should be allotted.

Celery.—If not already done, the main batch of celery should be sown early. Many still adhere to the custom of sowing indoors or in frames, but we find that outdoor sown plants are of more stocky growth, harder and less liable to disease. There are numerous varieties now in commerce, but we still rely on White Plume for early use, and Half Dwarf, or Golden Dwarf for late keeping, and don't consider that they are excelled by any of the newer introductions.

Mutton Chops.

A small quantity of oil meal fed daily will help materially in fattening sheep.

Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take the ewes from the lambs.

For sheep that are to be fattened shelled corn is the stuff. They will grind it in their own mill and take no tool.

Bran is relished by lambs, and they may eat it freely without detriment of any kind. An equal mixture by weight of bran, oats and linseed meal is fine for lambs for breeding purposes. Just try it.

I have heard it said that if a young lamb by accident becomes separated from its mother for half a day or more, that the ewe should be milked out before the lamb gets a chance to suckle, as there is danger of losing the lamb if this is not done.

Rations for Hens.

We often get inquiries for exact rations for feeding one hundred hens. It seems to us impossible to give a satisfactory answer, because conditions differ so widely. In a general way we may say in respect to the quantity, that hens that the being "coached" for egg production should not be "stuffed." Their food being of the proper character their crops should never be more than moderately full. It is a delusion to suppose that hens will not eat more than is good for them. As in the case of human beings when tempted by appetizing viands they will gorge themselves, and thus bring on indigestion,

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in the acme of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limp and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous system.

BAR-BEN is purely an animal extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar-coated tablets, easy to take. **BAR-BEN** is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, **BAR-BEN** is a positive and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, we will pay all expenses. Write to us for all letters in plain envelope and hold correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us 50 cents for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Drs Barton and Benson,
Suite 55, 38 Public Sq., Cleveland, O.
Insist on getting the genuine
BAR-BEN

It strengthens the nerves
A 60 dose box for 50 cents.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE JACKING ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDS AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, amanuacators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

THE Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.

DAILY STEAMERS BETWEEN

Buffalo and Cleveland,

VIA "C & B. LINE,"

ALSO DAILY BETWEEN

CLEVELAND, LORAIN, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Elegant fast Side Wheel Steamers

"City of Erie," (building) will go into commission about June 15th,

"City of Buffalo" (new)

"State of Ohio,"

State of New York,"

will, with the opening of navigation, about April 1st, form a daily line between the above points.

Tickets sold to all points East and West at lowest rates.

Send 4 cents in stamps for handsome illustrated pamphlet.

Time Table and further information can be obtained by addressing

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO.

PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists, 20c.

A new style pocket containing 50 LIVER PILLS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at drug stores—20c extra. This new-style part is intended for the poor and the convenience of those who do not desire to purchase the original carton (50 tablets) or to carry it around.

COMPANY, No. 100 William Street, New York.

ALL
WINTER * GOODS
CLOSED OUT
AT AND
BELOW COST.

J. W. FOLTZ.

WARTHORST & Co.
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Massillon, O.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS</h3



SEED TREATMENT.

Remarkable Increase In Yield From Treating Grain For Smut.

One of the most remarkable and unexpected results of the hot water and potassium sulphide seed treatment of grain, especially of oats, is an increase in the yield beyond the amount that would result from merely replacing every smutted head with a sound one. W. T. Swingle, author of a farmer's bulletin on "The Grain Smut," discusses this point as follows: This extra increase was noticed first by Professor Kellerman and the writer, in experiments made with oats in 1889, the hot water treatment in this case increasing the yield more than twice what would be calculated from the per cent of smut in adjoining untreated plats. This remarkable result was obtained in all subsequent trials and was also noted by Jensen and Arthur.

In the various experiments of the investigators named the extra increase in yield ranged from one-half to six times the amount to be expected from replacing the smutted heads with sound ones, and in even higher proportions when the percentage of smut was small. On an average the increase in yield has been found to be double or triple what would result from suppressing the visible smut. In consequence of this remarkable benefit, comparable with what Mr. Galloway has shown to occur where bordeaux mixture was used on the potato and on some other plants, it will undoubtedly be profitable to treat oats for seed when only 1 or 2 per cent of the heads are smutted.

When used for seed oats, the potassium sulphide treatment has uniformly given a large extra increase in yield, the increase being almost equal to that resulting from treating seed with hot water. The copper sulphate and lime treatment gives no extra increase whatever in the case of oats.

Jensen found a similar extra increase as a result of treating seed barley with hot water, and Professor Kellerman has reported an extra increase in yield from treating wheat for smut with hot water and also with several copper compounds. In Kellerman's experiments there was, however, an enormous amount of smut present in many of the untreated plats, reaching 75 to 80 per cent. Where only a small per cent of smut is present in seed wheat it is probable that little if any extra increase in yield would result from treating it.

As to the cause of the extra increase in yield as a result of seed treatment opinions are divided. It is probably due in part to an increased germinative power of the seed, causing them to sprout sooner and the young plants to grow faster. It has been shown that oats treated with hot water germinate much more quickly than do untreated oats, even if the grain has been dried. Professor Kellerman has shown that potassium sulphide treatment has the same effect on both oats and corn, and further that seed which had been treated with hot water or potassium sulphide germinated quicker, even after 5½ months, than untreated seed. Dr. Arthur claims that this hastened germination is due to the liberation at once of large quantities of diastase by the action of heat, enabling the young plant to quickly avail itself of the reserve of starch stored in the seed. This does not, however, account for the action of potassium sulphide.

A New Use For Spanish Moss.

Those who have traveled much in the south are familiar with the parasitic plant called Spanish moss which hangs in graceful festoons from the forest trees in the gulf states. An exchange credits the chemist at the Florida station with the statement that if cane juice, as it comes from the mill, be filtered through the moss, green as it comes from the trees on which it grows, and then boiled even in open iron vessels until crystallization takes place, the sugar will drip white and beautiful from the stirring paddle, and it only needs to be crushed to make the coffee sugar of commerce. It is a faint cream color and is said to be sweeter than the sugar of commerce, due doubtless to the fact that there is no terra alba or other adulterant in it.

Kainit Mixed With Manure.

There is one practice, which W. F. Massey claims in Southern Cultivator will add to the general value of the manure accumulation in stables that are cleaned out daily and the accumulation kept for a time in heaps under cover or otherwise. This is the mixing of kainit with the manure to prevent fire fanning and the loss of ammonia. The saline nature of the kainit keeps the manure moist, while its chemical nature prevents the formation of ammonium carbonate to escape into the air. Used liberally in this way daily on the heaps as they are added to, the kainit will serve a very useful purpose and will add to the value of the manure very greatly.

Go Down For More Land.

It has been customary in the south for a farmer who desires to increase the amount of his crops to buy more land or put the plow into some of his pasture land. The Texas Farm and Ranch says: This plan is not the best one except in cases where the capacity of the soil already in cultivation has been taxed to its utmost. Fifty acres can be made to produce as much under high as 100 under average tillage. It is far more economical to produce the desired increase of output from the lands already under the plow than to add to the surface area at heavy expense. When more land is wanted, go down for it. No heavy cash outlay is required.

CELERY A MONEY MAKER.

Bios Abest Marketing It—Grown as a Second or Even a Third Crop.

"Good celery is a good salesman. It not only speaks for itself, but for all that goes with it. The gardener who grows good celery has his products sold in advance, his coming is awaited with interest, and he will soon dispose of his load at good prices." A correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer, quoted in the foregoing, expresses other ideas as follows:

Usually there is not nearly attention enough paid to preparing celery for the market. Bunching in the regulation style is not desirable, as the bunching hides many defects. Better pack in a perfectly clean basket or box the roots separately, after washing clean and removing all leaves and stems not fit for the table. In this condition it should sell for from 5 to 8 cents per root, although at 4 cents it is a good paying crop.

Celery is mostly grown as a second crop, although not infrequently as a third. As a second crop it usually follows early cabbage, and the soil that is congenial to the one is to the other. The best soil for celery is a heavy, deep, sandy loam and the situation naturally moist. It is useless to attempt the growing of celery on a dry, light soil, as it will not endure a drought. In such seasons the gardener must provide sufficient moisture or lose his crop.

Good plants are the first requisite of good celery. They must be strong, vigorous and perfectly healthy. Where cabbage is the first crop the soil should be sufficiently rich for celery without additional manure, but should any be considered necessary let it be thoroughly turned and put under the plants instead of around them. Make the trenches deep and put the manure at the bottom. Fill the trenches with the soil thrown out and set the plants on a level, never below the surface. Exercise great care in setting, so that the crowns of the plants are not covered, and to have the soil pressed firmly about the roots.

For an early celery I prefer the half dwarf sorts and should never plant self blanching varieties, as the loss of color indicates weakened vitality. To have celery delicious and tender it is necessary to earth it up no matter what the variety may be. For late winter's use I prefer the best of the pink varieties, both because of their rich, nutty flavor and their excellent keeping qualities. If winter spinach is the first crop taken off in the spring and this followed by second early peas, celery can easily be made a third crop.

The Vegetable Grower.

The rush of spring work being pretty well over, there comes a breathing space in the garden work before the weeds claim our attention. An American Gardening correspondent reminds vegetable growers that advantage should be taken of this to have all work pushed forward as well as possible. Tomato trellises may be got into position and manure dug in where the plants are to be set, even although the ground has been manured beforehand. Dig in a little extra, as it is hard to overdo tomatoes in this respect, so long as the manure is not used in too fresh a state. The same remarks may be applied to lima beans, the poles for which may also be got in position.

Hills may be got in shape for melons and cucumbers. A few hills of the latter may be sown under hand glasses. The White Spine variety of cucumber is recommended for this early sowing, but later on some of Tender and True. The fruit of this is rather longer than White Spine and not inclined to ripen up so quickly, but White Spine is a better yielder, and still keeps the lead as a standard variety.

War and Our Markets.

According to American Gardening, growers and dealers will benefit from the fact that carried over stocks of canned goods will be cleaned up so that canners will be very active when the season opens; furthermore, the military camps will be large users of this commodity.

Seed dealers and growers will be aided in their business from the fact that sowings have been already large, and a later batch will undoubtedly be put in. A rise in values may be expected in staples. Potatoes will also be in greater demand and so also should apples, while regular lines of canning goods will also climb up.

On the other hand, perishable stock which is to be put on the market in a green state may sell slowly, or at best only at nominal values. Peas and beans (seed) have already stiffened.

News and Notes.

It is expected that there will be in operation in the United States in 1898 17 sugar beet factories, new factories being located in Utah (1), Oregon (1), California (4), Michigan (1) and New York (1), and that at least 80,000 acres will be planted in beets during the season.

When corn is ripe or nearly so, the dry matter which the crop contains is found about one-half in the ears, less than one-third in the stalks and one-fifth in the leaves, according to a Michigan station report.

The downy mildew is now said to attack many plants of the squash, melon and gourd kind.

Did you ever try selling choice pears, peaches, prunes or cherries in neatly labelled one and five pound paper boxes?

In regard to setting strawberries some people advise late summer and fall setting. H. W. Collingwood says large growers believe in summer setting, but they are gradually becoming more and more in favor of fall setting.

FOOD WASTED IN COOKING.

Life-Sustaining Value of Meat and Vegetables Lost Through Ignorance.

A series of investigations just completed by experts connected with the United States Department of Agriculture go to show that there is an immense amount of popular ignorance in the matter of cooking; that, while the greater part of the food of man is prepared for use by cooking, yet the changes which various foods undergo during the process and the losses which are brought about have been but little studied. Few persons know, for instance, that in one pound of uncooked cabbage there are but seven and one-half pounds of dry matter, and of this only matter from two and one-quarter to three pounds are lost in the cooking pot. Experiments with potatoes showed that in order to obtain the highest food value potatoes should not be peeled before cooking, that when potatoes are peeled before cooking the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into hot water and boiling as rapidly as possible. Even then the loss is very considerable.

If potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water before boiling, the loss of nutrients is very great, being one-fourth of all the albumenoid matter.

In a bushel of potatoes the loss would be equivalent to a pound of sirloin steak.

Carrots contain less nitrogen, but relatively more albumenoid nitrogen than potatoes and, therefore, furnish more matter available for building muscular tissues. In order to pre-

serve the greatest amount of nutrients in the cooking of carrots, the pieces should be large rather than small; the boiling should be rapid, so that the food value of the vegetable shall not be impaired, as little water as possible

should be used, and if the matter ex-

tracted is made available as food

along with the carrots, a loss of twenty

to thirty per cent, or even more, of the

total food value may be prevented. In

the cooking of cabbage the kin of wa-

ter used has more effect on the loss of

nutrients than the temperature of the

water at which the cooking is started.

In any case the loss is large. The losses

which occur in the cooking of pota-

tos, carrots and cabbages vary with

the different methods of boiling fol-

lowed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MAY BARGAINS!

A partial clearance

Sale. Just when

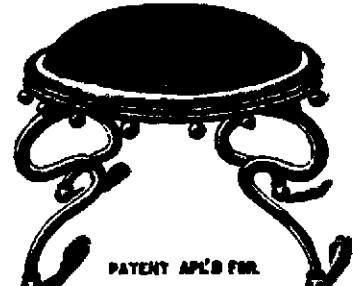
you are thinking

of this class of

goods. Probably

just when you

want to buy. Only 75cts



PATENT APED FIRM

Side Boards, Fine Bed Room Suites, Dining Tables, Fine Couches, Odd Chairs, Divans, Parlor Suites, positively will be sold at some price. A comparison of prices here you can appreciate only by seeing the goods. Discounts vary. In some cases you will get 30 per cent, and in no case on above goods will you get less than 15 per cent deduction from the marked value. This stock is by far the most complete, comprising the greatest variety of styles, found in Stark Co. COME EARLY and secure some of the great BARGAINS we have ever offered.

GASOLINE STOVES! REFRIGERATORS! AT LOWEST PRICES!

Two burner Gasoline Stove, only \$2.98. Refrigerators from \$6.00 up.

Carpets.

Seeing is buying here.

Beautiful designs in all weaves & qualities.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

STOVES.

See Our New Labelle, only \$12.75, 8x18, equal to any \$16.00 Stove sold elsewhere. With Bracket Reservoir, only \$18.75, usually sold for \$22.00.

THE VICTOR BICYCLE WITH LINE SPROCKET.

Only \$40.

By an especial arrangement with the Factory we will furnish the new 1898 Victor at this Price THE STRAIGHT LINE SPROCKET is only used by the Victor.

The Thomas Bicycles Lead Them All.

For Style and Swiftness they are Fast Wheels. We are closing out Samples of all makes of Bicycles, except Victor and Thomas. Good Wheels for Ladies only \$23.50.

MAY BARGAINS AT

Benedict's White Palace!

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

BAHNEY'S

WALL PAPER

... STORE. . .

The Newest and Latest and Best

Patterns and Colorings in

SPRING WALL PAPERS

are being received daily.

Prices Cheaper Than Ever

Come and See them.

BAHNEY'S

Wall Paper Store.

20 E. Main Street, Massillon, O

WALL PAPER

Artificial poppies, American beauty roses, violets and peonies are popular for evening gown berths.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
No. Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1869.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1869.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 66.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 66.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Babiney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

The attitude of certain American women who are refusing to patronize Paris designs or materials in view of the position taken by France toward the United States is already having an effect. French dealers are hastening to assure American buyers that anything they have said means nothing but pure friendliness to Americans, and they also add that summer styles are well worth inspection.

Despite all statements to the contrary, the information may be accepted as authentic that the government will not attempt to land troops in Cuba until the present critical naval situation shall have been simplified. The only conditions under which the embarkation of an armed expedition would be justified would be a conclusive victory over the Spanish naval forces by Admiral Sampson or the departure of the enemy's fleet for the other side of the Atlantic.

No incident of the present stirring times is of more universal interest than the drawing together of Great Britain and the United States. As an instance of the way in which the British and Americans are getting mixed, it has been mentioned that Lord Sandhurst, who has held high commands in India and dealt with great efficiency with the plague of Bombay, is a descendant of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, who fought the British stoutly in two wars.

On the principle that no news is good news the great American public must possess its soul in patience, and content itself with the thought that information concerning a naval engagement may arrive at any moment. The fear that Admiral Cervera may attack Atlantic coast cities is allayed somewhat by the probability that he cannot get coal enough at Santiago to permit such an attempt. Santiago is said to be a coaling station of the third rate, and unless the Spanish government largely increased its coal supply at that port Cervera's ships will not be able to get full bunkers. In any event, with the whole Atlantic coast patrolled by fast scout boats, the Spanish fleet would be sighted, the alarm given and a squadron of United States armada would be close behind him when he cleared for action off a coast city.

From the unanimous decision of eighteen Cuban and twelve American physicians, as declared at a meeting held recently at the Red Cross Hospital in New York, it would seem as though the United States army would be much safer from yellow fever and malarial in the coming summer months if they were transported to Cuba than they would be if allowed to remain in camp at Key West or Tampa. It was stated that in January, February and March there was little yellow fever in Cuba; in April, May, June and July cases could be found, but they were not plentiful. From the latter part of August until the middle of November yellow fever is prevalent and the mortality is high, but those who have enjoyed good health and who keep themselves in good condition can withstand these months just as well as those earlier in the year, provided they observe the ordinary hygienic precautions.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

While Spain has suffered the heaviest depression and panic in her financial centers since the outbreak of present hostilities, exactly the opposite conditions have appeared in the United States. According to reports of the past week, stocks have shown a significant advance, and prices generally have been stronger than they were at the beginning of the war. Europe is clamoring for the agricultural products of this country and the enormous demand has forced prices up to some of the highest quotations recorded for twenty-five years in the United States. Whether the war ends at once or not, the experience of the past two weeks has shown that it is possible to have good business even during war times; and that the United States is too large, too rich and too resourceful to have the progress of its prosperity checked to any disastrous degree by the uncertainties of a situation like the one now existing.

In spite of the fact that the army administration was disappointed by the failure of the states to complete their quotas supplying the full number of 125,000 volunteers last week, the opinion is expressed that the slowness in recruiting during the past few days gives no cause for serious concern. It was expected that the progress at the recruiting stations would be less rapid after the 100,000 mark had been passed. Regulations governing the acceptance of recruits have been adhered rigidly in

the determination to secure a high class of men. Candidates for enlistment were rejected for the slightest failure to answer the specifications of the war department in regard to recruits. The result is that the government can congratulate itself on the superior fitness of the troops thus far raised. Nearly all the men accepted for service have more than a general knowledge of military matters and many of them are said to have had some taste for campaign life.

It has remained for the New York Sun to throw a bright light upon the unthinking scroffer and give him some important information. It is reported from Washington that a large majority of the militia volunteers rejected because of physical unfitness, are wheelmen who have used very low handle bars habitually. It is said that their doubled-up posture in the saddle has produced abnormal conditions of the heart and spine, which disqualify them for the life of soldiers.

"While the reported discovery of the examining surgeons" says the Sun, in comment, "conflicts somewhat with the statements of physicians who have investigated the bodily soundness of professional racing wheelmen, it is by no means a surprise. How can a rider assume the humped, dromedary-like position of the scroffer without dangerously affecting his back and cramping the organs of his chest?"

Perhaps the explanation of the healthiness of racing wheelmen lies in the fact that, in most cases, they were exceptionally well qualified for the race track before they entered upon a professional career."

No one would have predicted, twenty years ago, that before the end of the century the United States would have taken the lead among the nations in the construction of warships, while fully up to all countries in the building of merchant vessels. Yet this has come to pass, and today the American ship-yards are busy with work for which the great yards of England and Germany were bidders. Within the past thirty days the Cramps, of Philadelphia, have entered into a contract with the Russian government to build two powerful warships, under conditions never before undertaken in the construction of modern fighting ships. These ships are to be built on plans furnished by Americans, and will be able to steam from St. Petersburgh to Port Arthur, in China, without coaling. In speaking of the terms of the contract, Mr Charles Cramp says:

"We are to make two warships for the Russian government, one a battle ship of 12,500 tons and the other an armored cruiser of 6,000 tons. We intend to do what has never before been done in the construction of these ships. We must complete the cruiser within twenty months, and she must be able to make in actual service twenty-three knots an hour. We have contracted to complete the battleship in thirty months, and she must steam an average of eighteen knots in actual service."

The passage of the railway arbitration bill marks a distinct advance in the cause of labor, and is the culminating point in the endeavors of representatives of labor organizations. The bill has three times passed the House of Representatives and has once before been favorably reported by the Senate committee on labor. It provides a mode of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in the disputes between railroad corporations and their employees, and for the first time in the history of the country recognizes the legality of labor organizations. The arbitration provided for is wholly voluntary, and great care has been exercised to make any involuntary performance of personal service absolutely impossible. In view of the enormous losses to all parties concerned in a railroad strike—the corporation, the employees and the public, it will be a matter for general congratulation if the bill proves to be what its friends and advocates expect—a means of relief from the effects of these disturbances.

At the meeting of the Stark county central committee held in Canton, Saturday afternoon, it was decided that the county primary election should be held on Saturday, June 4th, between the hours of 1 and 8 o'clock p.m. It was also decided that the delegates to the county convention to select delegates to the state convention shall be elected at this primary, the representation to be one delegate for every fifty votes cast for governor last fall.

THAT SANITARY SEWER

Its Construction Authorized by the City Council.

SOUTH EAST STREET SECURES IT.

Mr. Smith Presents an Ordinance—Other Business Transacted at the Monday Night Session—Members to Participate in the Memorial Day Exercises.

There was but little business to transact at the Monday night session of the city council and the meeting was necessarily short. All members were present, however, and President Reay presided. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$161.85 during the past two weeks, and an order for the amount was authorized. The engineer reported \$62.60 due Paul Brown for 275 feet of curbing in Wellman street. Mr. Kramer's motion to accept the report and pay the amount was agreed to.

The bids for the curbing and guttering contracts applying to West Tremont, East, North Grant streets and Richville avenue, were read and referred to the paving and grading committee for consideration. The bid of Frank Wolf was rejected, it not being properly submitted. These bids were previously mentioned in THE INDEPENDENT.

The finance committee requested further time for the consideration of the House bills providing for the issue of bonds and levy of taxes for public library purposes, which was granted.

A resolution instructing the sewer commission to construct a sewer in South East street, from Oak street to an alley 162 feet south, was adopted on Mr. Kouth's motion. In the petition previously submitted, the residents waived all rights with regard to legal notifications etc., and agreed to pay all costs, less two per cent. and street intersections.

A communication from J. L. Green, who complained of the condition that West Tremont street had been left in by the grading contractor, was referred to the street and alley committee.

An invitation from the Memorial Day committee requesting the mayor, councilmen, policemen and firemen to participate in the exercises on May 30th was accepted, and Mr. Smith's motion instructing the council to attend in a body was agreed to.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings In and About the Court House.

CANTON, May 23.—Judge McCarty devoted this morning to the motion docket and to the disposal of the four civil cases assigned in order that the criminal assignment may be taken up without interruption on Tuesday. The case of Murphy's administrator vs. the W. & L. E. railway has gone over, and of the criminal cases that of Ohio vs. William Holt, of Massillon, will be the first tried. Holt was indicted for cutting with intent to wound.

The will of Mary Wendling, of Perry township, has been filed for probate. A final account has been filed in the estate of Anson Brinker, of Lawrence township. John M. Mook has been appointed guardian of William Brinker and others, of Lawrence township. Ezra H. Horst has been appointed guardian of Anna Witmer, of Lawrence township. A final account has been filed in the assignment of Anton Diebold, of Canton.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

Date for Holding the Election Fixed Saturday.

At the meeting of the Stark county central committee held in Canton, Saturday afternoon, it was decided that the county primary election should be held on Saturday, June 4th, between the hours of 1 and 8 o'clock p.m. It was also decided that the delegates to the county convention to select delegates to the state convention shall be elected at this primary, the representation to be one delegate for every fifty votes cast for governor last fall.

East Greenbush Notes.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 24.—Mr. and Mrs. David Price, of Shanesville, have been visiting at the home of Samuel Miller for a few days.

Mrs. John Corvin, who moved to Leesville a few months ago, is visiting friends here.

The Rev. Mr. Lester preached in the Welsh church last Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Evans, of Justus, was a guest for a few days of Mrs. Howells, who has been quite ill, but is now improving.

Thomas Mossop is busily engaged clearing up the debris of the recent fire, preparatory to the erection of a new building.

Advertised Letters.
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 24, 1898:

LADIES.
Castor, Laura Marks, Maggie.
MEN.
Hall, Edward. Sheridan, J. C.
Johnson, Wm. F. J. Smith, B. A.
Miller, C. G. Trustdorf, Frank.
Rogers, W. C. Thomas, David.
Whistler, Franklin.
Bus. Mgr. The Transcript.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P.M.

Guide to Washington, D. C.—Sent Free to Teachers and Tourists.

It contains special information about places of interest, also complete and comprehensive map of the National Capital, time of through trains to Washington via Pennsylvania Short Lines, and reduced rates over that route for the National Educational Association meeting in July. Just the thing for teachers and any one going to Washington. Address C. L. Kimball, A. G. F. A., Cleveland, O., enclosing 2 cent stamp. The Guide is worth much more.

Now is the time to subscribe.

SOLDIERING IN EARNEST.

Harry Curley Has His First Encounter With Hard Tack.

CAMP ALGER, FAIRFAX CO., Va., May 20.—We have reached Washington safe and sound and ready for work. The trip from Columbus to Washington was a long one—it took us two days and one night to make it, and we had to change cars twice. We took the T. & O. C. to Corning and transferred to the C. & O. and went to Alexandria where we were transferred to the Southern, and came through to where the train stopped. When we were leaving Ohio the boys sang farewell and then gave three cheers. I saw the steamer Fulton going up the river with four barges in tow. All along there were crowds of people to bid farewell to the boys. At Charleston there was a large crowd to meet us; they shot cannons and fireworks, and gave flowers to the boys. At Columbus we received a hearty farewell in front of the Capitol. There was a repeating cannon and it made as much noise as a dozen around Massillon. The fire-balls rang and the policemen marched as to where the train stopped. 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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discover this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. S. Klotz is visiting friends in Xenia.

Mrs. Mary H. Corns is visiting in Mansfield.

Mrs. J. F. Snyder is visiting friends in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitman were Sunday visitors in Doylestown.

Mrs. E. M. Walling, of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Imman. Employee of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will be paid on Thursday.

The Artificial Ice Company shipped two carloads of ice to Cleveland yesterday.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 160, has been placed in the residence of Victor H. Vogt.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the office of the Artificial Ice Company, No. 156.

The engagement of Miss Marie E. Keller and Mr. Edmund Clements has been announced.

The hour for all evening services at St. Timothy's church will hereafter be 7:30 until further notice.

The Rev. J. F. Clokey will return from Winton, Ind., to officiate at the funeral of Mrs. John Bechtel.

In the ball game on Monday, between Canton and Coshocton, Canton was defeated by a score of 5 to 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur on Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Schneider and Mrs. Julius Schneider have returned from Warren after a visit of nearly two weeks.

G. B. Fulton, formerly of this city, now the representative of a Cincinnati drug firm, is in the city on business today.

Lieutenant G. W. Moses, in charge of the recruiting office at Canton, has enlisted twenty-five men out of sixty-six applicants.

Secure your plants for Decoration Day at Mrs. Wetter's, on Main street, for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Young have engaged a suite of apartments in the new Segner building in South Erie street, taking possession yesterday.

Mrs. Urban D. Roller and her little son, of Minerva, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert J. Graybill, in South East street.

The Rev. G. B. Smith will preach a sermon to the boys of his congregation next Sunday morning concerning the men who lost their lives in the late war.

John Ames, who has been at the Hotel Sailer since meeting with the accident in which his left leg was broken, has been removed to his home on the West Side.

T. M. Sugrue has been appointed night yardmaster of the C. L. & W. at Lorain, to take the place of F. W. Howes, resigned. The appointment takes effect today.

John Kelcher's thirty-first birthday anniversary arrived, Tuesday, and in honor of the occasion a dinner was given at the McGreal residence, in Wissmar avenue, in the evening.

Mrs. William Nutt, who is now in St. Alexis hospital, at Cleveland, is rapidly recovering her health, and is expected home the latter part of this week. Mrs. Nutt has been in the hospital for three weeks.

W. H. Carter, assignee of the J. F. Seiberling Company at Akron, has sued J. F. Seiberling, president of the company, for \$173,394, for which amount, it is alleged, Seiberling's account was overdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Austin, having disposed of their residence east of the city to Clarence Hackett, of Akron, will remove to this city the latter part of the week, taking up their residence in East South street.

The office of Trainmaster James N. Merwin, of the W. & L. E. railway, will be removed from Massillon to Toledo on Monday. The office of Assistant Trainmaster Van Dusen will remain at Columbian Heights.

C. S. Stark, foreman of the car department for the C. L. & W. railway, with headquarters at Bridgeport, O., has resigned to accept a position as chief joint car inspector of all roads running into Pittsburgh.

In honor of Charles Knoblock's fiftieth birthday anniversary, friends from Millersburg, Strasburg and this city gathered at his West Main street residence Sunday, and the occasion was quietly and appropriately observed.

C. V. Spietschka, foreman of the works of the Star Brewing Company, left this afternoon for New York, to be gone a week or ten days. During his absence Anton Kopp, proprietor of the brewery, will have personal charge of matters at Crystal Spring.

Judge T. T. McCarty, of the court of common pleas, has caused to be issued a weekly bulletin containing the daily transactions in court. The bulletin is particularly valuable to members of the bar, as it enables them to conveniently follow the disposition of cases.

The village of Sandyville, south of Canton, is much upset over the mysterious disappearance of the four-year-old son of James Anderson, a prominent citizen. It is now four days since anything has been seen of the lad, and it is feared that he has been kidnapped by gypsies.

Mrs. Margaret Steitz, who resides in West Main street, is ill today. Her sickness is thought to have been caused by eating Schweizer cheese. Other members of the family became ill too, immediately after supper Tuesday, but all have recovered but Mrs. Steitz. Her condition is Agent, Chicago, Ill.

not serious, however.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Wendling took place on Sunday at 2 p. m. from the Reformed church, the Rev. Wm. H. Shultz officiating. Mrs. Wendling's sons acted as pallbearers. Although the Reformed church was organized four years and three months ago, this was its first loss by death. Not even has a baptized child of the congregation died. The funeral was largely attended.

For a number of years Jacob Kastanowitz, aged 32, of Massillon, has been annoying Phoebe Wise, an aged spinster living alone near the Ohio reformatory. About midnight on Monday the woman discovered Kastanowitz at her kitchen window and shot at him, the bullet causing instant death. Miss Wise surrendered herself to the authorities, but will probably not be prosecuted, as the general opinion is that the shooting was justifiable.

Mayor Gibson, of Zanesville, Mayor Rice, of Canton, and others of the party of Elks who visited Massillon Tuesday afternoon, were driven to the new state hospital and other parts of interest in and about the city by Mayor Wise. Later they dined at the Hotel Conrad. The party consisted of Mayor Gibson, Mayor Rice, Mayor Wise, J. Thomas Trainer and Robert Hines, of Zanesville. John M. Danner, George Charters, J. W. Pontius, Paul Rutledge and Harry Stewart, of Canton. Mr. Stewart is general passenger agent of the C. C. & S. railway.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Wendling took place Sunday at 2 o'clock from the Reformed church, the Rev. Wm. H. Shultz officiating. The deceased is survived by seven sons, Fred, Charles, Edward, Albert, Clarence, Herbert and Frank, all of whom reside in the city; five brothers, Andrew Schrock, of Canal Fulton; Fred Schrock, of Ashtabula; John Schrock, of Newman; George and William Schrock, of Massillon, and three sisters, Mrs. Charles Maurer and Mrs. Emmanuel Gibbs of Canal Dover, and Mrs. Fred Feichler, of North Lawrence.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Dressler and Miss Elizabeth Boerner took place at St. Mary's church at 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The Rev. James Kuhn officiated. Frank Boerner, brother of bride, was the groom's best man, and Miss Elizabeth Dressler, sister of the groom, attended the bride. The ushers were Messrs. Albert J. Boerner and Edward Waltz. The bride's gown was of brocaded white silk. A reception will be given this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Frank Boerner, northeast of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Dressler will reside in Front street.

The Tuscarawas township commencement exercises for the Boxwell graduates will be held at East Greenville, Monday evening, May 30th. The orations by the graduates will be supplemented by a programme of a patriotic nature, suitable to the date. The programme will be rendered principally by pupils of the East Greenville schools. The music and choruses will be under the control of S. Evans, and an effort is being made to make the exercises worthy of attendance. It is requested that all teachers, members of the board of education and persons interested should attend.

When William Jacobs stepped from a street car in the vicinity of Wissmar avenue, Tuesday evening, he found himself in the midst of the youth of the neighborhood and a collection of all known noise-making devices. He was told that he had been married, that they had come to serenade him, and that there was only one course for him to pursue. Mr. Jacobs emphatically and earnestly declared that they must be mistaken, that he was not married, and did not know that he ever would be. It required much argument and something else to satisfactorily adjust matters, and now Mr. Jacobs is seeking the perpetrator of the joke.

The team of Canton Lodge, F. & A. M., conferred the third, or master Mason degree, on a member of Clinton Lodge, Tuesday evening. Altogether there were about a hundred present from Canton, and a score were down from Canal Fulton. After the initiation, a banquet was served by J. D. Miller, at which toasts were offered and responded to and congratulations generally exchanged. In the Canton party were many excellent vocalists, and during the evening there was good singing by the Aeolian quartette and double quartettes. The Canton people returned home on a special Canton & Massillon train of three cars, which stopped in East Main street long enough to permit the Aeolian quartette to serenade Mr. Thomas C. Brown at his residence.

THE PYTHIANS OF OHIO.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention Now in Session.

DAYTON, May 25.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio was opened in this city yesterday. Monday was devoted to a general reception of delegates, who arrived in large numbers upon every incoming train. Nearly 1,000 delegates are registered at the hotels, and as many more are expected when sessions open in the Grand Opera House. Committees have been making preparations for six months, and the most successful convention in the history of Ohio Pythianism is predicted. The city is decorated, and a number of handsome and expensive electrical designs are in position.

The Pioneer Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West for adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Hoof's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists

IS STILL A QUESTION.

Consolidation of the Two Bands Not Yet Assured.

MILITARY HOLDS A MEETING.

Both Organizations Now Have Committees Appointed with Power to Act—Members of the Two Bands are Generally in Favor of Uniting, But Cannot Agree on Terms.

The Military band held a business session, Tuesday evening, and Messrs. William Erie, Joseph Ess and Henry Pfug told of a meeting they had had with Manager Frank Eisenbrei, William Vogt and John Seiler, of the Harmonia band. The representatives of the latter organization had been appointed for the purpose of doing everything possible to bring about the consolidation of the two bands, and they were willing to make concessions in exchange for concessions.

It was decided that a committee of members of the Military band should be appointed to meet the Harmonia's committee. Definite action can then be taken. At the last meeting the Military's representatives were without authority to act, and could do nothing but discuss the matter. Manager John Watters, Frank Poe and Joseph Ess were chosen as the committee to represent the Military band.

The Harmonia members are said to be unanimously in favor of consolidation, and there is also much favorable sentiment among the constituents of the Military band. But the Harmonia is determined that Oscar Puegner shall continue as director, and the Military is equally determined that he shall not. Disagreement over this point may probably block progress. The plans for the new band provide for twenty-four members. Each band now has from fifteen to eighteen.

The two committees had not yet gotten together at a late hour Wednesday afternoon. There are so many hitches that members of both bands say that consolidation, if indeed it can be brought about at all, will not take place in time for Memorial Day. It had been the hope of some of the musicians that an agreement could be reached considerably before that day, which would be an appropriate occasion for the new organization to make its appearance.

Neway Newman Notes.

NEWMAN, May 25.—David George, of Massillon, visited at this place on Monday.

J. D. Evans and Will Masters spent Sunday with Canal Fulton friends.

Mrs. McGee and sons, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of D. K. Weidner and family, Sunday.

Richard Davis and family spent Sunday in Elton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrold.

Miss Edith Clapper, who has been visiting her aunt at Canal Fulton, returned home, Friday.

T. Jefferson Morgan is visiting his parents at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rummins and Daniel Doubledee, who have been living in Michigan, concluded there was no place like the "Hill," and returned last week.

Joseph C. Bell, the popular school teacher in district No. 8, but at present a resident of Massillon, who has received an appointment at Cleveland from the Pushnell administration, left for that city last week. Miss Jeannette Miller, the primary teacher, has charge of the school for the remainder of the term.

Don't forget that Thursday of this week is the day for all to turn out and assist in cleaning up and beautifying the cemetery.

Z. T. Shoemaker and family, of Massillon, visited at the George Williamson residence Sunday.

Figuring on the contract for sinking the shaft on the Baker farm by the Drake Coal Company is occupying the attention of most of our people and quite a number of bids are being prepared to be presented by 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, May 24.

The Decoration exercises this year promises to surpass all former efforts. New music has been secured and a fine literary programme has been arranged so that all who can favor us with their presence that day may expect a fine entertainment suitable for the occasion.

At the earnest solicitation of our people, Robert H. Day, of Massillon, has kindly consented to deliver the oration of the day. This is the third consecutive time that Mr. Day has been called upon to favor us with his services which gives evidence of their appreciation. All old soldiers and their friends far and near are respectfully invited to meet with us at 9 o'clock sun time. E. W. DeHoff will be marshal of the day.

Labor Commissioner Jones is taking great credit as being the friend of the coal miner in dishing the state patronage, but he evidently forgets that there are some coal miners outside of North Lawrence. It is true the miners never before fared so well in state appointments, but so far they have been confined to a selected few.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898 Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

CRIMINAL COURT IN SESSION.

The Case of William Holt of Massillon, Continues.

CANTON, May 25.—Criminal court began on Tuesday, and the case of Ohio vs. William Holt, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, was the first called. Owing to the absence of important witnesses, however, the case was continued. George Cole was convicted of burglary, and was sentenced to the state reformatory at Mansfield. James Dale pleaded guilty to assault and battery on two counts, and was fined \$15 in the first and the costs in the second. Thomas Dale and Franklin Miller, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, are on trial today. They are being defended by Judge Mong.

Dr. M. M. Catlin and Miss Flora R. Miller, of Canton, were married at high noon today by the Rev. Dr. Manchester, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret Miller, in North Cleveland avenue. Dr. Catlin is one of the most prominent physicians in Canton. None but the near friends of the bride and groom were present during the ceremony.

Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of John Paul, of Massillon. The will of Mary Wendling, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the guardianship of Bertha and Mary E. Rudy, of Massillon. Appraisal of ward's estate has been ordered in the guardianship of Anthony Luxemburger, of Bethlehem township. A final account has been filed by the guardian of John Miller, of Massillon. In the guardianship of Estella Geis, of Massillon, appraisal of the ward's land has been approved.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph P. Kopp and Mary Rowan, of North Lawrence, and Marcus Milton Catlin and Flora Belle Miller, of Canton.

LIFE AT CAMP ALGER.

The Meals are Good and all the Boys are Comfortable.

William A. Clark, of Company L. O. V. I., in a letter to his mother, Mrs. J. M. Clark, gives a cheerful account of life at Camp Alger, Fairfax county, Va.

"We are all well," writes Corporal Clark, "and the climate here is extra fine. We are camped upon the big battle ground of historical note where Washington lived when he laid out the present city of Washington. Parts of the old houses are still standing and we have spent most of our spare time looking up old historical spots. We are but fourteen miles from Washington and none of us have yet seen the city. There are about 30,000 troops here from all over the country, all good boys of high standing.

We are on the reserve list and will be moved closer to Washington to give dress parades for the cabinet officers and the President. That is about all we have to do. Everybody is enjoying camp life; the grounds are high and dry and there is no danger of disease. I feel better than I have for a long time. The meals are good and take it all in all it does not make so much inconvenience for a change."

News from Dalton.

DALTON, May 26.—Mrs. H. Cully, of Greenville, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper.

Word was received here on Monday that the young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Buchanan, formerly of this place, now of Chicago, had died; particulars not being given. Mrs. M. Wecht, mother of Mrs. Buchanan, left immediately for Chicago, where she will remain a short time.

Dr. Warren Hippie, of Des Moines, Iowa, visited Monday and Tuesday with his nephew, Dr. F. H. Pope.

Will Scott has moved his picture gallery from Mill street to the north-west corner of the Baughman lot on Main street.

Mrs. James Cully, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Susan Cully.

The Rev. Mr. Martindale, of Burbank, will deliver a lecture Monday evening, May 30, in the school hall, his subject being "The Battle of Gettysburg." The Rev. Martindale having been a participant in this battle, the lecture will undoubtedly be a most excellent one. It is given under the auspices of the Ladies' Circle of G. A. R. of this place.

Mrs. Charles Stevens and her mother, Mrs. Hurst, of Mansfield, visited several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Race.

Miss Alma McDowell accompanied by her cousin, Roy Oberlin, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Galvin McDowell.

Mrs. B. B. Baughman and children, of Toledo, arrived last night to see Dr. Roebuck until next week.

FOR SALE—A Jersey heifer calf. Solid color, full black points. 87 East Tremont street.

###

AN HONEST MAN.

THE THREE CENT COIN

A Little Joke Which Bothers Change Makers

"When I first entered upon my duties as President," said Mr. Lincoln, grasping our arm in his peculiar way, with one of his long, bony hands, while he ran his fingers through and brushed back his shaggy black hair. "I fully made up my mind to appoint to office those only whom I knew to be honest, and who had suitable ability. In any event, honesty should be the prerequisite, as the lack of a little ability might be easily made up by an honest man endeavoring to do his whole duty conscientiously. While this resolve was fresh upon me, there came to visit me a very old friend, a minister, who had travelled so fast that he had not yet shaken the Illinois real estate off his cautious boots."

"Why, what brings you here, Mr. Shoffe?" (which was not his name, but it will do just as well).

"Well," he replied, "I came down here, firstly, to see you and get an old-fashioned shake of the hand, and secondly to say that the folks of my congregation are so poor that they can hardly afford me a decent living, and I thought maybe you could give me some sort of an office that would pay me better."

"Certainly," I answered, quickly, for I knew he was an honest man, and I was looking for stock of that kind. "Have you in view any particular office?"

"No," said the Rev. Mr. Shoffe, complacently; "I would not know what to select if you were to hand me a list to choose from."

"Nor I what to give you; but I will tell you who will help you out. You know Col. Chootsper, of our country. He is now on duty in the treasury department. Go and see him; he is a man of resources, and will get you out of your difficulty. Come back to-morrow and report."

"The next day, according to promise, Shoffe put in an appearance, and said that the colonel had recommended him to apply for a certain position in the revenue department.

"What is the salary?" said I, signing in a mechanical way a pile of commissions.

"Two thousand dollars a year."

"Well, do you think that enough?"

I may be able to do better for you; for I knew he was an honest man, and thought he might just as well as not get a place where he could earn more money.

"Oh, pity, Uncle Abe, for that is more than double the amount I've been earning for years past."

"Now I began to think," said our martyr-president, "that I would have to force him into a place paying a larger salary, and where Government would have a corresponding return for his valuable services, for I was more than ever—if that were possible—convinced that he was an honest man; but I finally concluded to give him his own way, and he was appointed accordingly. Off he went rejoicing, but I felt rather mean at my one-gift to my good, honest, reverend friend.

"Three years elapsed, and the anxieties attending the war had completely driven from my mind, for the time being, the incident just related, when my messenger brought me a card bearing the familiar name, 'Rev. Adam Shoffe.' And immediately there flashed across my mind all the circumstances attending my appointing him to office. I directed him to be shown in, and in walked, with creaky boots, one of the best and finest-dressed men I had seen in many a day. I recognized his countenance at a glance, but it was his marvellous clothes that troubled me. They sat easily enough upon his body, but somehow or other they did not sit so easy on my mind; but wherefore I could not for the life of me tell, if I had tried, which I didn't."

"Good-morning, Mr. President"—no longer 'Uncle Abe,' as before—said he, in a sort of gaudiloquent manner; "I hope you are well, and getting on nicely."

"Oh, yes," said I; "we poor folks eke out a living after a fashion; intend giving to give him the bit in his mouth, for I knew what an honest man he was, and how much—I couldn't tell then exactly how much, for I had lost the run of him—we were indebted to him."

"Mr. President, I have come to resign my office."

"Feeling somewhat as though I had been struck by lightning, I managed to exclaim, 'Indeed!'

"Yes, I feel that there are many others deserving of the place, and it is my duty to make way for them."

"Was there ever such an honest man as that?" said I, to myself, chuckling over my stupor on the clover surprise. "But," said I, aloud "I'm afraid you are not considering yourself. Friend Shoffe, and that when you go back to preaching you will be as hard up as when you came here three years ago. Hadn't you better hold on a little longer, say a year more, and let us both go out of office together?"

"No, thank you. I am going to Europe during that time, but I hope to see you here, as President, when I return; and, after a few more kind expressions, off went Rev. Shoffe."

"About a month after, one of the reverend gentlemen's neighbors paid me a visit, and, among other things, remarked, casually, that I had 'done a pretty good thing for Shoffe.'

"Yes," I replied, "I gave him a two thousand dollar a year position for three years."

"Besides the balance," added the visitor, "why, if he's worth a cent, he is worth to-day two hundred thousand dollars, and I can prove it if necessary."

"What could the idiot mean? To satisfy myself of the falsity of the charge, I sent detectives to where he lived, and they brought back word that he had made his \$6,000 salary in the aggregate yield fully \$200,000, but then I knew he was an honest man, and there must be a mistake somewhere!"

"By the way," added Mr. Lincoln, with one of his knowing winks: "we have plenty of Shoffes left, but the mischief of it is, it is hard finding them out, and they are not considerate enough to resign, as did our friend Shoffe."

"The national air—hot air."

EDISON'S LATEST

A New Metal Mixed with Iron That Strengthens It.

Thomas A. Edison has made a discovery which gives promise of revolutionizing the iron business of the world. It is nothing less than a new metal, which, admixed with iron, renders cast iron as tough and strong as wrought iron. The discovery was made purely by accident.

Mr. Edison has been at work for the past year at the mines in Edison, N. J., in bringing his great magnetic ore separating process into practical commercial shape.

He has practically solved the problem and got the plant into full operation. The last lot of iron shipped to Catawissa, Pa., about a month ago, developed curious characteristics. It was found to be impossible to break the pigs in the ordinary way.

Mr. Edison formed the theory that there was some hitherto unknown substance in the iron which caused the difference in the output.

Blundering (looking at female portrait)—Great gracious! What a hideous face. Where did you find that sitter?

Artist (coldly)—That, sir, is a portrait of my sister. Blunderly—I beg your pardon. My mistake, I'm sure.

After all, I ought to have noticed the family resemblance.

Poor Cuba," sighed Mrs. Callahan, "its sad fate is strikingly similar to the fate of many poor women—starved and downtrodden by their lordly husbands."

"I don't see why you should have any complaint to make," replied Callahan, "for I recognized you as a belligerent twenty years ago."—Atlanta Journal.

Rev. Protean Nubbins—So you say

Kyoto Bill's stockings were found

hanging on a telegraph pole this morning? Sloboface Ike—Jesus, parson! Jes-

so! Rev. P. A.—I suppose they were filled? S. L.—Well, you bletcher life

they were! Jam full of Bill's feet.—

Up-to-Date:

"I made good again and once more dropped my despised coin back in my pocket. This morning when I boarded a car I put my hand in the same pocket which contained at least a dollar in change, and handed the conductor, as I supposed, a dime. I never stopped reading my paper until the conductor in a voice of mild protest, remarked: 'They don't go here,' whereupon I weekly hunted for a nickel. Now could anything be more exasperating?

"It seems to me that Uncle Sam

should not permit such an absurd state

of affairs, for those three cent coins

place good citizens in very embarrassing

situations. I vote to call 'em all in, and I know that most all men voice my views."

Dissecting Handwriting.

Graphology is the little accomplishment that the girls are equipping themselves with now that nalmistry has run its race and is no longer talked about. To make a tedious visit seem less long or as a snub to a fagging conversation, it comes in very well. In fact, it was a clever woman who said she always kept some accomplishment in readiness with which to amuse the people who could not amuse her.

The study of grapho is not too intense and quickly engages the attention of all, says the Minneapolis Times. Also it is an accomplishment that, aided by a keen conversation, is easily acquired. There are a number of good authorities on the subject, and a little practice after reading them carefully, will enable one to detect the prominent traits of character by the handwriting.

The artistic temperament and literary ability are readily seen. Ardor, vehemence, pertinacity, candor, and recklessness all write themselves out flauntingly. In fact the cardinal virtues and faults often display themselves in the handwriting when we, alas, imagine that we have schooled them to keep in the background.

After looking into the art, it is of interest to note how differently we glance at the writing of our friends than formerly. On reading a note that has the a's and o's left open at the top, we smile and say, a good-natured hobbler; if the writing slants downward toward the right, we shake our heads and think, a melancholy disposition. A certain way of crossing the t's flatly means stubbornness while an upward flourish denotes imagination.

Graphology cannot be used as a means of fortune telling, but in the majority of cases it is a good guide to the temperament of the writer.

This would hardly be possible at a formal luncheon, where all are putting forth their best traits in their best clothes; for sometimes rather disagreeable characteristics are bluntly commented upon. At the above-mentioned function it did not matter, as the women were all intimate friends and when one of the number unhesitatingly read out "egregiously selfish" there was a shout of laughter, and she was reminded of how she used to eat the greater part of the chocolate cake in schooldays.

Don't Overtax the Heart.

This word of warning is given by the Boston Times: As the bicycle season is now about to open, the craze for making century and double century runs is a timely subject to discuss.

Most any fairly strong rider can make his century easily enough on a calm day, and with comparatively little chance of injury to that vital organ, the heart. But the very fact that this is so, has bred a reckless desire for the distinction of the double century achievement. Weaklings and stronglings have joined in it indiscriminately, and the results already apparent are such it would seem, as to make any ordinary compos mentis wheelman stop and ask himself if the game is worth the sudden snuffing out of his candle of life.

The vigorous young rider of the season in this vicinity to topple off his wheel a dead man, after a one hundred and twenty mile run, has already been recorded. No one can tell, however, how many others have permanently weakened the valvular action of their hearts—results which are sure to affect them sooner or later in life.

How Holmes Wrote of War.

This is how Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded the outbreak of the Civil War—On Friday, the twelfth day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at half-past four of the clock in the morning, a cannon was aimed and fired by the authority of South Carolina at the wall of a fortress belonging to the United States. Its ball carried with it the hatreds, the rages of thirty years, shaped and cooled in the mould of malignant deliberation. Its wad was the charter of our national existence. Its muzzle was pointed at the stone which bore the symbol of our national sovereignty. As the echoes of its thunder died away the telegraph clicked one

office of the land that word was "War."

The distinction of being a double century man is already almost none at all—many have done it. Why not ride for pleasure, for health, and for a mere minute exploration? Observe of the territory passed over? Can any present day wheelman tell us?

What earthly sense of pleasure there can be in starting out of a Sunday to search for twelve to sixteen hours along hot, dusty roads, with one's nose glued to the handle bars and eyes to the ground beneath him. I could never see. The keen pleasure of a long ride is lost by the time thirty or forty miles have been reeled off, and the rest is simply a long, hard day's work.

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PLAYED IN THE RAIN.

Massillon Goes Down in Defeat Before the Salem Team.

MANY BASES ON BALLS GIVEN.

In Spite of the Rain and Mud There Was Some Enthusiasm, and There Were Many Games Worth Seeing—Stark and the Outfielders Have Particularly Bad Places.

The rain and mud would not permit much brilliancy at Benedict park. Sunday. The game with Salem consequently was not as interesting as it might have been, but it was sufficient to hold the spectators there during a rain that some people thought would never end. The umpire called the teams from the field once, but at the request of both captains the game was almost immediately resumed. The ground was soggy everywhere, but Stark had ankle-deep mud and the outfielders were in water almost to their knees.

The visitors scored three runs in the first inning. Hartzell was given a base on balls, took second on a passed ball, and scored on Porter's double. Thomas walked. Anderson fumbled Somers's grounder, advancing Thomas to second, passed ball sent Thomas to third, and Porter went scampering home. Lowry got his base, and the next three men flew out.

In the second inning, Snook gave three more bases on balls and then was taken out to make way for Jones, who gave two. Snook's three men scored, but only one of Jones's reached the plate.

Massillon made its first run in the third inning. Bullock went to first on a base on balls, was assisted to second by Stark, and was scored by Hasamaear's double.

In their half, Salem made one run. Hartzell brought it in after making a two base hit. The side was retired by a double play by Hasamaear and Markel.

Massillon made three more in the fourth. Heyman singled, and scored on Gove's double. Watts was thrown out at first. Anderson's single brought in both Gove and Watts, who had each been advanced a base meanwhile.

In the fifth inning, Hartzell, Porter and Thomas scored by stealing bases, and by the aid of an error or two. Clean hits brought in as many more in the eighth.

Salem.

Runs—3 4 1 0 3 0 0 3 *—14

Hits—1 2 2 0 2 2 0 4 *—13

Massillon.

Runs—0 1 3 0 0 0 0 4

Hits—0 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 7

Two-base hits—Porter, Hasamaear, Thomas, Hartzell, Bullock, Gove.

Passed balls—Stark 2.

Wild pitches—Snook 1, Jones 1.

First base on balls—Off Snook & off Jones 4, off Joyce 8.

Hit by pitched balls—Porter, Somers.

Struck out—By Jones 1, by Joyce 2 (Fagley, Anderson, Heyman).

Stolen bases—Bullock, Porter, Joyce, Thomas 2.

Double plays—Hartzell to Porter to Palmer; Hasamaear to Markel; Porter to Hartzell to Palmer.

Left on bases—Massillon 10, Salem 10.

Umpire—Crisp.

NOTICE.

To the Republican of the Eighteenth Congressional District, of Ohio.

At recent meeting of the congressional committee of said district, representing all of the counties composing the same—Stark, Columbian and Mahoning counties, it was decided to hold the next Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the city of Alliance, Ohio, on the 15th day of June, 1898, the convention to be called to order at 11 o'clock a.m.

At the same time the committee decided that the basis of representation should be the Republican vote for governor in the year 1897, one delegate to be elected for every 100 Republicans votes so cast for governor, and one delegate for every fraction thereof over fifty votes. It was also decided that, so apportioned, Mahoning county would be entitled to 64 Columbian to 75 and Stark to 106 delegates.

Therefore, the Republicans of said counties, respectively, are herewith respectfully requested to select, at such time and in such manner as they deem proper, the above number of delegates, and a like number of alternates, to represent them in said convention.

May 21. ALLEN CARNES, chairman, I. B. CAMERON, secretary.

Very Low Rates to Denver, Col.

Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y). Excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to Denver and return (with stop-over privileges under certain liberal conditions) at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb., will be sold June 2, 4 and 5, account of American Medical Association meeting, and will be sold June 16, 17 and 18, account of meeting of Federation of Women's Clubs, all with favorable return limits. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write: C. Traver, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Give the Children Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1¢ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures hives, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 2¢ a bottle.

A bath with Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold by Z. T. Baltay.

SUGAR BEET IN KANSAS.

Conclusions Drawn From Experiments at the State College Station.

With the revival of interest in sugar beet culture the Kansas State college station last year renewed experimental work which had been begun about eight years ago. Two hundred pounds of sugar beet seed were distributed to 398 farmers of the state, a number of whom sent to the station samples of the beets grown therefrom. The average per cent of sugar found in 147 samples of the beets analyzed at the station in 1891 was 10.54. This year's average is 1.24 per cent greater and is pronounced in the station report of the experiment about as good as that of the beets first supplied to the factories in California. At present, however, the beets of California are much richer. At Chino during the last campaign the average amount of sugar for five months and in over 60,000 tons of beets was 14.6 per cent. The report of the chemist of the station further says:

It can scarcely be doubted that with better culture the quality of the beets produced in this state might be considerably improved. It has been held that our summer temperature is too high to allow it to be expected that very rich beets can be produced, and results so far do not do much toward dispelling this view.

A study of the results obtained with beets from the different counties of the state, however, does not show that there is any tendency toward a poorer product in southern sections.

Some of the best beets were produced in southern parts of the state. I am inclined to the view that at present no conclusions can be drawn in respect to climatic influence. The chief obstacles reported as interfering with success were drought, poor germination and insect pests of various kinds, grasshoppers and potato bugs being the worst.

As others reported perfect germination the poor germination could not have been due to poor seed.

It is a matter of considerable doubt whether, with our liability to early drought before beets will have had time for growth, we can hope to successfully establish the beet sugar industry in this state. It is our belief that it is quite as important a function of the experiment station to guard our people from unsafe and disastrous ventures as to point out the way to successful ones. If we cannot produce sugar beets of high quality, our farmers want to be out of the sugar beet business. If we can, the industry should be encouraged by all legitimate means.

The advantages of a successful beet sugar industry in our midst are fully recognized, but local natural limitations must not be lost sight of. Farmers and others should not be hasty in making large investments of capital until further investigation and careful consideration of the question from an agricultural, business and scientific point of view make success reasonably certain.

Preventing Growth of Horns.

In calves the growing points of the horns are small in extent and can be destroyed with little trouble. In experiments at the New Hampshire college station caustic potash has been used for this purpose. It is in the form of white sticks, in diameter about the size of an ordinary lead pencil. When properly applied, it destroys the matrix or growing point of the horny tissue and the underlying periosteum from which the bony pit grows.

The hair is cut away from the young horn as thoroughly as possible so that the potash may come in intimate contact with the parts to be treated. The oily secretion should be removed from the parts to be touched with the potash by wiping carefully with a rag or sponge moistened with soapsuds or water containing a little ammonia. Parts not to be touched should not be moistened. The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper so as to leave one end exposed. The exposed end is dipped in water to moisten it and then rubbed on the button or embryo horn until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the button and the border or matrix are included in the treatment. In young calves a few days old a surface half an inch or a little more in diameter will cover these parts.

"Shot Lands."

The class of soils known as "shot lands" receives special attention in a bulletin by the chemist of the Oregon station. They are described as of a reddish color and quite lumpy. They do not blacken to any extent when wet, but become very sticky. There is considerable iron oxide in the soil together with quartz and feldspar, with some hornblende. These soils are commonly called "shot lands" since the iron oxide with particles of clay have formed small nodules which to some extent resemble shot, which by continued wear in cultivation disappear. The natural growth on this soil is fir, alder, maple and an occasional oak. In many cases these soils are quite deep, sometimes 20 feet, but more often less than ten feet. They are usually well drained and easily worked, but wash quite badly in heavy rains. In general the water is soft and slightly brackish. The opinion is advanced that applications of gypsum and organic matter would benefit any of these soils.

Irrigated Celery.

Celery culture is making decided progress in the irrigated portions of the far west, and in course of time this country will become noted for the excellent quality and large quantity of this fine table delicacy. At Eddy, N.M., the Faulkner celery farm of 20 acres produced \$7,389.80 worth of celery last year and netted \$4,000 above the cost of transportation, leaving that amount for labor and profit. Had this crop been grown near a large city like Denver there would have been only nominal charges for transportation and the profits would have been proportionately larger.—Denver Field and Farm.

For Over Fifty Years

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A bath with Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold by Z. T. Baltay.

JOHN B. GORDEN.

ONE OF THE GREAT FIGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Did Not Come to Pennsylvania to Fight Defenseless Women—His Desperate Doings in Battle—About to Break Through Federal Lines When Lee Surrendered.

Senator John B. Gordon was a bold and daring fighting man of the South, who led the way in many a dashing charge. He came of good, warlike stock, the stock that gave the Gordon Highlanders their name.

Gordon's ancestor of that day came from Scotland in 1776, but, recent immigrant as he was, fought through the war against King George. At the battle of Kings Mountain he caught a British officer by his long powdered queue and dragged him a prisoner into the American lines, much to the amusement of every one but the officer.

Like Hampton and others, Gen. Gordon raised a cavalry regiment at the outbreak of the war. It was not accepted because it could not be armed. He then raised a company of infantry, and with it went to the front.

Gordon soon showed his mettle. At the battle of Spotsylvania Court House when Hancock had driven an angle of the Confederate lines, he seized the bridle rein of Gen. Robert E. Lee just as the brave commander was himself about to lead a counter charge and said: "General Lee, this is no place for you. Go to the rear."

The project that had been in Lee's mind was abandoned. He was not in a position to take orders, but he saw the justice of the request, and Gordon led the charge and checked the Union advance.

It was Gordon who, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, rode up to a group of frightened women in York and said to them: "Ladies, we have not come to fight defenseless women and children. I pledge you that not one private dwelling shall be opened or robbed. And so well do I know the men that I may safely promise the lead of any one of them who insults a woman."

This was the spirit of a gentleman at arms.

For desperate daring no deed of the civil war surpassed the charge of Rodes's brigade at Fair Oaks, when Gordon led his men against a pentagonal redoubt in the open field, flanked on either side by strongly posted infantrymen in rifle pits.

This strong defense was known as "Casey's Redoubt." Rodes's men swept up to it in magnificent style, Col. Gordon at the head of his regiment.

It was a wild, breathless dash. Six hundred men started upon it in Gordon's regiment, 396 were killed or wounded, but the rest swept the Northern men from their works and doubled up on Couch's line, far in the rear. One of Devens's regiments came up to stem the relentless advance, but was gashed up with the onrush of the fugitives and borne back in confusion.

At Antietam Gordon was in the thick of the fight. Two balls passed through his right leg, one through his left arm, one his right shoulder.

Still he cheered on his men, though weak from loss of blood. A spent bullet struck him in the chest; then at last he fell.

At Appomattox Gen. Gordon was massing 4,000 men for a last mad effort to break through the Federal lines when the surrender came.

At Appomattox when Gen. Lee came to Gordon, who, spent with battle, stood grimly waiting another order to charge, the General asked him if he thought another charge could be made, Gordon expressed his willingness, but said, with a faltering voice: "I have fought my men to a frazzle, General."

The men who had made this splendid fight against overwhelming forces of well-fed soldiers had been living off the spring buds of the trees they passed, which they chewed to appease their hunger. One of the Washington Artillery, a hero of sixty battles, said to me when speaking of this march and fight, "I have never liked greens since then."

Gen. Gordon said that when the end came he ordered his chief aide to take a flag of truce to the Union commander. "We have no flag, sir," said the aide. "Take your handkerchief and tie it to a stick."

"I have no handkerchief, General."

"Tear off your shirt, then."

"There isn't a white shirt in the army, General I have a flannel one, but it's far from white."

The Warship "Dixie."

They've named a cruiser "Dixie"—that's what the papers say—An' I hears they're goin' to man her with the boys that wore the gray:

Good news! it sorter thrills me an' makes me wanter 'em—Whar the hand is pavin' "Dixie," an' the "Dixie" puts to sea!

They've named a cruiser "Dixie," an' fellers, I'll be born! You're goin' to see some fightin' when the "Dixie" swings croon'

If any of 'em Spanish ships shall strike her, east or west, Jest let the han' play "Dixie," an' the boys'll do the rest!

I want ter see that "Dixie"—I want ter take my stan'

On the deck of her han' holler: "Three cheers for Dixie lau!"

She means we're all united—the war hurts healed away

An' "Way Down South in Dixie" is rational to-day!

I bet you she's a good 'un! I'll stake my last red cent

Thar ain't no better timber in the whole blaimed settlement!

An' all their shiny battleships beside that ship air tame,

Ier, when it comes ter "Dixie," that's somethin' in a name!

Here's three cheers an' a tiger—as heavy as kin be;

An' let the han' play "Dixie" when the "Dixie" puts ter sea!

She'll make her way an' win the day from shining east and west—

Jest let the band play "Dixie," an' the boys'll do the rest!

F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

"Oh, you are not so warm," said Wheeler.

"I may be," replied Sprocket. "I have been fined for scorching and that made me hot."

IMPERMEABLE FABRIC.

It is stated that an impermeable fabric is made in Brussels and that the fabric is really what its name implies—impermeable or impervious—and can be sponged off with cold water like a piece of crockery, and come out unchanged. The fabric is made first in a very wide mesh, which is then filled with chrome gelatine, which is then rendered insoluble by exposure to the light. The next process is the coating of the fabric on both sides boiled with oil or fat varnish, this process being often repeated. The fabric is then printed in ornamental designs and put upon the market for portieres, window shades, umbrellas, etc.

Her Spirit Is Bright.

The maiden aunt of a San Francisco official has gradually acquired a fondness for sensationalism until a love of reading horrible descriptions in the newspapers and morbid imaginings in books has gained a complete ascendancy over her. An old friend of the family informed a few days ago of the nephew concerning the health of his aunt. "We are rather anxious about her," was the reply, "but she is not exactly ill, but her spirits seem depressed. She does not seem to be enjoying her murders and lynchings as much as usual."

The fiancée—I'm surprised at you, I saw you flirting with her! The fiancée—I swear, Priscilla, you are misinformed! Beauty has no charms—never had any charms—for me!" Tit Bits.

DEACON HOPEFUL'S IDEE.

Dear friends, when I am dead an' gone,
Don't act so woeful-tain.
As though they were all gone;
Don't multiply your trouble at home.
So you'll lookin' gloomy clothes,
An' make the trouble ten times worse
By alders followin' a horse.

When I depart, it's me idea,
The most consolin' ter me
I'd be to hear the ones I tried
To comfort her, an' all the same left.
Say, we'll think through their tears
Well, sayin' low, for years an' years
We had hi' here, so let's be glad
An' make the joy we had."

It ain't no use ter make a fuss
When death comes after one an' us.
The ways o' Providence, I know,
Takes me up in my mindfu' wall,
An' eve' at a funeral
I'd sing amid the grief and woe,
"Praise God, from whom all blessin's flow."
—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Journal.

WINNING A WOMAN.

"When I was a man of thirty," remarked a gray-haired three-score-and-a-half-year-old, "the drummer had finished a rather unbelievable card story, 'I could shuffle the pasteboards pretty fairly myself, and it was only the veterans who cared to tackle me, and they were usually sorry for it afterwards. I was not rich and proud then,'" he smiled softly, "and made most of my living selling groceries in the south and west for a Baltimore house. I did the large towns as a rule, but I had a few customers in out-of-the-way places and I made it my business to cultivate them and get around to see them at least twice a year. Among them was a merchant in Mississippi, and he had a daughter who was one of the sweetest, prettiest girls I ever saw. In fact she was so attractive that I fell in love with her and tried to marry her, but she was silly like most women when they are young and sometimes when they are not so young, and instead of reciprocating my affection, the affection of a plain but honest man, I'll be shot if she wasn't wasting her affection on a handsome boy a rein—that's French for good for nothin,'" he explained—"and I hadn't the slightest chance against him, although her father was on my side and did all he could to save her from the man she would persist in loving. He was undoubtedly a handsome fellow and one whose manners were fascinating, not only to women, but to men. With all his natural ability, however, and attractiveness, he was utterly worthless; a hard drinker, a brawler, a vindictive wretch, a libertine and a notorious gambler. These qualities of the man were well known in that locality and his reputation was not unknown throughout the State, while up and down the river he was known on every steamboat for the big games he played and his success. He was the youngest son of a prominent and highly respectable family, and this to the girl seemed to offset his numerous defects of character.

"Whatever it was there was no question that the girl was completely infatuated with him, and finally she eloped with him. This act of hers broke her father's heart and within a year he had died, leaving no property whatever, nor any family, as the girl was the only child and the mother had been dead some years. The loss or absence of any property which might be of assistance to the daughter did not affect her seriously, as her husband had some estate and managed by successful gambling to maintain her in comfort the first year or two. With the death of the father and the marriage of the daughter very naturally my interest in that locality waned and I lost track of the neighborhood and its doings for five years. Then I was called there on business and when I stopped at the only tavern in the village I was more than surprised to find that it was kept by my former rival, whom, by the way, I shall call Jackson. He did not know me and I don't suppose it would have made much difference if he had, for with all his faults he was not a jealous man. He was too gay a Lothario for that sort of thing. Well, I kept my identity pretty much in the background and made up my mind to see how the marriage had turned out. I got an inkling of it that very first night, when Jackson came in just drunk enough to be ugly. He had changed much in the five years, and from being the handsome fellow he once was, he had become bloated, and all the bad streaks in him seemed to have settled in his face. His wife I had not seen, up to the time of his appearance in the evening. I was sitting in what passed for an office and he was there cursing a stable-boy. After he had finished with the boy he called his wife from the kitchen where she was at work, and when she came in frightened out of her wits, as I could plainly see. I never would have known her. She was thin and pale and bore every evidence of having received the most cruel treatment. I was shocked beyond expression, and it was not allayed by the way he talked to her and ordered her around, once even giving her a jerk by the arm that brought a cry of pain from her and came almost getting me into the scrap. I kept still, however, and waited, and that night he grew so ugly that she called in one of her neighbors to serve as a kind of protection.

"The next day he was no better, but he went off and did not return until late. During the day she had a chance to see me and at once recognized me. Whether she was glad or sorry I don't know, but she broke down and had a nervous fit of crying for half an hour, and I got away until she recovered. When I saw her again, she was quite calm and for two hours she talked to me of her terrible condition. He had been all things to her a man should not be, and the community only partially knew what she had to bear. He had beaten her and starved her and made her work like a slave, and once or twice when she had tried to escape, he had brought her back and kept her in a dark room on bread and water for a month. There was no place for her to go in the neighborhood, and he never gave her a cent of money, so that she might have gone to some distant place. She was ashamed and afraid to appeal to the public for help and she was slowly being tortured to death. Fortunately she had never had any children."

"We talked the matter over in all its aspects, and I asked her, if I could

secure her escape, would she go with me to the north, for I had married and settled down like a sensible man; and she agreed to it if it could be done without making her condition any worse. I then began devising ways and means of getting the poor woman out of this hell-on-earth, and by night I had my plans ready for trial. When Jackson came in that evening he was in better humor, having won some money on a horse race, and he was not quite so ugly drunk as he had been. He was drunker, perhaps, but it was not such a mean drunk as before. After supper I engaged him in talk, and along about 9 o'clock I proposed a game of poker. It struck him just right, and we adjourned to a room upstairs with a couple of lawyers and a judge who were staying there overnight and the game began. At first, Jackson won right along and as he won he drank, calling every now and then for his wife to bring him more liquor, and whenever she came into the room and saw me, the look she gave me almost made me kick over the table and fight the whole crowd. However, that was not my game, and I let her to her and the rest of them that I was about as drunk as Jackson was; but I wasn't.

"At midnight we had reached the climax. The two lawyers and the judge had been raised out and Jackson and I were left for the finish. I had four nines, not a bad hand as hands went in those days, and I had an idea that Jackson hadn't anything to beat it. I also had my wife about me and Jackson hadn't, and I had \$5,000 in my pocket, which Jackson hadn't. I had been bluffing like the mischief all through the game and Jackson had caught me for a good lot on my recklessness, but all he had was on the table when the other three passed out. That is, all the money he had, but he owned three good horses. It was a game without a limit as it often was in those days, and when I put down two hundred he saw me to the extent of one horse. Then I went five hundred more and he went another five hundred and he went the third horse. Of course the man was wild now with liquor and the excitement of the game, and when I laid down a thousand more he was dazed for a minute. Just then his wife came in and with a curse he ordered her out and was about to throw a bottle at her. She hurried away with an apologetic look at me, and Jackson sat stupidly gazing at his hand and at the pile of money and contracts for horses on the table, and he was sure I was bluffing. I could see that, but he didn't like to take too much of a chance. Then all at once a new thought seemed to come to him and he looked square into my face.

"By the way," he said, "you used to know my wife, didn't you?"

"I nodded coolly, though somewhat rattled at this somewhat unexpected recognition.

"And you used to be in love with her," he went on.

"Again I nodded.

"You wanted her once," he ventured slowly, and I nodded again.

"By heavens," he exclaimed, "I'll put her against what you have there. Is it a go?"

"Once more I nodded.

"Gentlemen," I said to the judge and the lawyers, "make a note of that. If I win, the woman is mine to do as I please with. Is that agreed?"

Jackson assented with a string of oaths, and the lawyers got his signature to a contract to deliver his wife to me if the game went against him, or words to that effect.

"Now!" he said in a tone of suppressed feeling, "what have you got?"

"Very quietly, but with some little fear that I might miss it at last, I laid my four nines down on the table.

Jackson looked at the cards a second and then with a hoarse scream he slung down his own hand all over the room and dashed through the door. Fearful that he might mean harm to his wife we went pell-mell after him, but he did not stop anywhere. On he went out into the night, and we lost him in the darkness. I thought we might find him next morning dead somewhere, but we didn't. When we got back to the room we gathered up his hand and found that it consisted of three aces and a pair of tens, one of those hands the gamblers of those days, as a matter of sentiment, would bet everything they had on, and, by the way, not a bad hand as hands go, is an ace full.

American Unitarian Association.

BOSTON, May 25.—At the annual meeting of the American Unitarian association the nominating committee reported a list of officers, including the following: President, Carroll D. Wright of Washington; vice presidents, Joseph W. Symonds, Portland; Samuel Hoar, Concord; Dorman E. Eaton, New York; T. J. Morrison, Baltimore; D. L. Shorey, Chicago; M. Davis, San Francisco; secretary, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge; assistant secretary, George W. Fox, Boston; treasurer, Francis H. Lincoln, Hingham.

Train Robbery in the Southwest.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 25.—Information received from Belen, a small station on the Santa Fe about 30 miles south of this city, states that the Santa Fe train No. 21, the southbound California express, had been held up by bandits, who boarded the train at Belen and compelled the engineer to bring it to a stop about five miles south of that station. They gained entrance to the express car and threw the safe out into a ditch, where, with the aid of dynamite, they blew it open and pocketed the contents.

Bill Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Several bills were passed in the house, notably those for the organization of the naval hospital corps, to institute military trials for small offenses, and to authorize the appointment of a commission to allot certain lands and secure the cession of others from the Uintah Indians, in their reservation in Utah.

Very Low Rates to Denver, Col.

Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y). Excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to Denver and return (with stop-over) privileges under certain liberal conditions at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb., will be sold June 2, 4 and 5, account of American Medical Association meeting; and will be sold June 16, 17 and 18, account of meeting of Federation of Women's Clubs, all with favorable return limits. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write: C. Trav'r, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. S. Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Kookery Building, Chicago, Ill. Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of every month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before you go? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

Death is Painless.

Ninety-nine of every hundred human beings, says Dr. Cyrus Edison, are unconscious for several hours before death comes to them. All the majesty of intellect, the tender beauty of thought, or sympathy, or charity, the very love of those for whom love has filled all waking thoughts, disappear. As a little baby just born into the world is but a little animal, so the sage, the philosopher, the hero, the statesman, becomes but a dying animal at the last. A merciful unconsciousness sets in, as the mysterious force we call life slowly takes leave of its last citadel, the heart, and what is left becomes what was. That is death.

A GENERAL PARTY.

Minority Parties Meet in Columbus to Form One General Political Organization.

COLUMBUS, May 25.—The minority parties met in this city to form a general party for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, and at a meeting at the Great Southern theater, the plan of action was mapped out. They propose to form a new party to be known as the "American party," the sole plank in the platform of which will be that they favor the initiative and referendum plan of government. This they claim is the cure-all for American politics, which if they get, will allow the people to vote down every other heresy.

During the day the different parties of the minority stripe met in different parts of the city and held their state conventions. They are the Populists, Free Silver Republicans, the Liberty party, the Negro Protective party and the Social Labor. The last two, however, joined their forces with the other parties, not attempting to form an organization for themselves. They appointed their organization committees and adopted platforms. Each of these was the same they have been having for the past several years.

They will meet in the theater of the Southern hotel and join the movement by the adoption of a general platform and nomination of a general ticket. It is the hope of the promulgators of this movement to make the new party a national one before the year is out.

Silver Service For Garland.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' convention presented Mahlon M. Garland, ex-president of the association, a silver service of six pieces. Mr. Garland is now surveyor of customs at Pittsburgh. The convention has "about finished its wage scale; only minor changes.

MISSIONARIES RESCUED.

Troop Went to the Relief of Those Impaired by African Natives.

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, May 25.—A force of troops has relieved the missionaries and others at Kwellu whose lives were imperiled by the uprising of the natives who rebelled against the imposition of the hut tax.

The bodies of the American missionaries who were murdered when the insurgents attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifui in the early part of the present month have been recovered and buried.

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HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Ointment cures eczema, freckles, sunburn, pimples or any skin disease. Most stubborn cases yield quickly and permanently to this powerful

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Pills on the Liver. Make the eyes bright and complexion clear. Ointment, sec. a box. Pills, sec. a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail to Johnson, Holloway & Co., 55 Commerce St., N.Y.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stocks opened a fraction lower and had a good rally, which was pretty well sustained, regardless of efforts by some to pound the market. Spanish fours 33 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manhattan and Metropolitan factions were the bull leaders. Money quiet at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

Open. High. Low. Close.

ing.

American Sugar..... 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$

American Tobacco..... 109 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$

Atchison..... 82 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 81 $\frac{1}{2}$

C. B. & Q..... 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102

Chicago Gas..... 96 99 97 97 $\frac{1}{2}$

Jersey Central..... 96 — 96

Louisville & Nashville 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$

Manhattan..... 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$

Missouri Pacific..... 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$

New York..... 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$

St. Paul..... 90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$

Western Union..... 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHICAGO, May 25.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs weak, \$3.75@\$4.55; cattle steady; beeves \$3.90@\$4